The 1985 Archaeological Survey of the St. Croix Waterway and the Reconnaissance of the Musquash Site, Skedaddle Ridge, southwestern New Brunswick

by

H. Louise Hale

This series is designed to facilitate a limited distribution of unpublished manuscripts in the files of the Archaeology Branch, Department of Tourism, Recreation, and Heritage. These manuscripts include preliminary reports, items awaiting proper editing and publishing, etc. They will be published in small quantities and will generally be available by special request only.

Cette série est préparée afin de faciliter une distribution limitée de manuscrits inédits des dossiers de la direction d'Archéologie, Ministère du Tourisme, des Loisirs, et du Patrimoine. Ces manuscrits comprennent des études préliminaires, documents prêt à êtres édités et publiés, etc. Ils seront publiés en quantités limitées et seront disponsibles sur demande spéciale seulment.

The 1985 Archaeological Survey of the St. Croix Waterway and the Reconnaissance of the Musquash Site, Skedaddle Ridge, southwestern New Brunswick

by

H. Louise Hale

1986

Department of Tourism, Recreation, and Heritage
Fredericton,
New Brunswick

Published by
Archaeology Branch
Department of Tourism,
Recreation and Heritage
P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, N.B.
E3B 5H1
Canada.

Publié par
La Direction d'Archéologie
Le Ministère du Tourisme, des
Loisirs et du Patrimoine
C.P. 6000
Fredericton, N.-B.
E3B 5H1
Canada.

ISBN 0-88838-362-2

Table of Contents

3 Abstract
4 Acknowledgements
6 Introduction
7 Study Area
8 The River
9 The Lakes
9 Methodology
11 Historic Background
11 Lumbering Industry
14 Historic Resources
14 Hills Point Depression Site BhDs 3
15 Musquash Site BjDv 16
17 Methodology
18 Feature Descriptions
18 Feature 1
19 2
19 3
20 4
20 5
21 6
21 7
21 8
22 9
22 10
23 11
24 Botanical Evidence
24 Discussion
26 Prehistoric Resources
27 Pat Site BjDv 17
27 Hinkley Point Site BjDv 18
28 Tuttle Creek Site BjDu.26
28 Hardwood Island BjDv 3
29 Star Island Sand Bar BkDu7
29 Discussion
30 Summary and Recommendations
32 Appendix A The Rapids of the St. Croix River
34 Appendix B The York County Census
74 References Cited

List of Plates:

Plate 1: Hazardous Boulders in Spednic Lake
Plate 2: Logging booms lining the shores of the St. Croix River
Plate 3: BjDv 17 The Pat Site
Plate 4: BjDv 18 The Hinkley Point Site
Plate 5: BjDv 18:1 The Hinkley Point Uniface and BjDv3:3 The Hardwood Island Blade Base
Plate 6: BjDv 18:2 The Hinkley Point Biface
Plate 7: BjDv 18 The Hinkley Point Site
Plate 8: BjDu 26 The Tuttle Creek Site
Plate 9: BjDu 2:1 The Tuttle Creek Biface
Plate 10: BjDv3 The Hardwood Island Site
Plate 11: BkDu7 The Star Island Sand Bar

List of Figures:

Figure 1: St. Croix River Survey 1985
Figure 2: St. Croix Survey 1985 BhDs3
Figure 3: Spednic and Palfrey Lakes Inferred Land Masses Pre 1900
Figure 4: St. Croix River Survey 1985 Lakes Portion
Figure 5: BjDv 16 Skedaddle Ridge Site Plan
Figure 6: BjDv 16 Skedaddle Ridge Site Plan A
Figure 7: BjDv 16 Skedaddle Ridge Site Plan B
Figure 8: BjDv 16 Skedaddle Ridge Site Plan C

Abstract

An archaeological survey of the Canadian shoreline of a portion of the St. Croix Recreational Waterway Area was conducted from July to late October, 1985. New Brunswick's Community Improvement Corporation and the Province's Department of Tourism, Recreation and Heritage, Archaeology Branch sponsored the continuing archaeological survey and testing of the area.

Two historic sites were revisited. BhDs 3 on the lower St. Croix estuary was test excavated and BjDv 16 was surveyed and clearly delineated for preservation. Three prehistoric sites were added to the New Brunswick inventory of sites and two previously recorded sites assessed. All five prehistoric sites were almost completely eroded and warrant no further investigation. Lumbering activities and a series of dams on the waterway have altered the landscape so that only a remnant of the rich cultural heritage of the area remains today.

It is recommended that BjDv 16, the Musquash Site, Skedaddle Ridge continue to be protected and that a research project on the "skedaddlers" be undertaken in the near future before this portion of our heritage also disappears.

Acknowledgements:

The 1985 St Croix Recreational Waterway survey and testing program was sponsored by the New Brunswick's Community Improvement Corporation and the Archaeology Branch of the Department of Tourism, Recreation and Heritage. Georgia-Pacific Corporation, the major landowner in the area, permitted us to trespass on their property during the investigation.

Several people contributed to the Musquash Site, Skedaddle Ridge (BjDv 16) portion of the survey. Stan Hart of Georgia-Pacific Corporation postponed timber harvesting in the area to enable us to survey the site area. The team of Scott Finley, Albert Ferguson, Hadrian Abbott under the direction of Patricia Allen is to be commended for the detailed survey undertaken. Patricia's fieldnotes and comments provided an excellent update for the BjDv 16 file. Fidèle Thériault was able to find some of the "skedaddlers" in the York County census. Fraser Mason's information on the "skedaddlers" and more recent uses of the ridge was much appreciated. These people provided the teamwork necessary to increase the Skedaddle Ridge data bank.

In Charlotte County, Ken Reid and George Matthews were especially helpful, while York County residents, J. Bliss Goodwin and Marilyn and Harry Roper shared their insights into local history and geology.

The staff of Archaeology Branch of the Department of Tourism, Recreation and Heritage were helpful throughout the project especially Patricia Allen and Samuel Gallagher who aided us periodically in the field and provided logistic support when necessary. Angel Gomez-Miguelañez again revealed his expertise in drafting. I would especially like to thank Dr. Christopher Turnbull for his professional advice and guidance throughout.

I would like to express gratitude to my husband and survey partner, R. Scott Finley for photography, logistic support, and his infinite energy and encouragement in all aspects of the project.

Introduction

The recent designation of the St. Croix River as a recreational waterway and nomination as a Canadian Heritage River has initiated a series of archaeological investigations on both the Canadian and American shores of the river (Allen 1983, 1985, Deal 1985 a, b c, Kopec 1984, Hale 1985). The goal of the 1985 archaeological survey and testing program was to continue the assessment of the existing resources, site inventory and identification of sites worthy of future investigation in the St. Croix Recreational Waterway Area. The 1985 survey also carried out the recommendations of the preceding (1984) St. Croix Survey. These were:

- to further test the Hills Point Depression Site (BhDs 3),
- to survey the St. Croix River from St. Croix to Upper Mills,
- to conduct a more intensive survey of Skedaddle Ridge (BjDv 16) and to preserve the site for future investigation, if possible,
- to survey the following three areas of Spednic Lake:
    1). from BkD1 to Hinkley Point
    2). from BjDv 15 to Sandy Point (BjDv 4) , and
    3). from the Nubbles (BkDv 6) to Palfrey Lake thoroughfare (BjDv16), including Silas Cove.

Study Area

The study area consisted predominantly of the St. Croix River and Spednic and Palfrey Lakes in southwestern New Brunswick. Secondary lakes, Wauklahegan,

Modsley, Thomson, Sixth, Second Eel and Third Eel were investigated where conditions permitted. Five 1:50,000 topographic map sheets encompassed the study area: St Stephen-21 G/03, Forest City-21 G/12, McAdam-21 G/13, Canterbury-21 G/14 and Rollingdam- 21 G/06. Accesss roads in the study are were extremely limited. River access was provided by the Gleason Road (Route 735), the road to Grand Falls (Route 725), the Clark Ridge Road, and the Loon Bay and Gravel Island campsite road (Route 745). Route 4 to St. Croix via McAdam, and route 630 the Old Woodstock Road provided access in the lakes portion of the study area. The Canterbury Road (Route 122) enabled us to reach Second Eel River Lake. Several Georgia-Pacific Corporation roads were also used.

The study area lies within the Appalachian physiographic region of eastern Canada (Bostook 1970). Geologically speaking, the area is part of the St. Croix Highlands portion of the New Brunswick Highlands (Seaman 1982, Thibault 1982). The bedrock is largely sedimentary in origin, comprised predominantly of Silurian greywacke, slate, and argillite. The lake portion of the study area exhibits weathered Devonian granites. The study area is characterized by numerous glacially smoothed and striated outcrops and the widespread distribution of till and glacial erratics, extending to the summits of the highest hills (Seaman 1982).

An international boundary between the United States and Canada is present on Spednic and Palfrey Lakes and the St. Croix River. The 1985 archaeological survey and testing is divided into two geographic areas. The river is described first, then the predominant lakes, Spednic and Palfrey, in the lake system. For further environmental background, please refer to Deal(1985) and Hale (1985), phase one.

The River:

The St Croix River provides a transportation link between the coast and interior (figure one). It is 100 miles (160 km) long and drops over 500 feet (150 m.) from its source to tide water (Tweedale 1954). "The St Croix is rather difficult of navigation to the bay. It is much broken by falls and rapids interspersed between considerable deadwaters" (Ganong 1899:243). The Indian name for the St. Croix River was "Schoodic" or "Schoodeag" which means low and swampy ground (Gesner 1847:86). "The St. Croix follows an irregular path marked by lake basins, sharp channel beds and falls near its mouth. As the river descends it becomes more constricted with sharper turns and more frequent rapids. Some rapids are very constricted and awkward to negotiate at any water level (Whittingham and Weyman 1984:148).

The pre-glacial St. Croix may have taken a more southeasterly route to Passamaquoddy Bay, continuing into Maine, United States near Upper Mills, New Brunswick, in a valley now partially filled by glaciofluvial sediments. "A major esker system runs along the St. Croix River in the southern McAdam area but much of this deposit lies in Maine" (Seaman 1982:19). In the past the St. Croix River extended further north and was connected to East Grand and Palfrey Lakes by a series of small lakes (Whittingham and Weyman 1984:166).

The topography of the river can be described as an area having rounded hills and ridges not rising more than 50-100 m above sea level (Thibault 1982) The forest industry has substantially altered the river. There are four dams affecting the river system at St. Croix, New Brunswick, and Forest City,Woodland, and Grand Falls, Maine. In addition"waterfalls and major rapids were either dynamited or buried by headponds" (Whittingham and Weyman 1984:167) during the heyday of the lumbering industry. For further environmental background, please consult discussions in previous reports on the study area (Allen 1983, Hale 1985).

The Lakes:

The Chipneticook Lakes include Grand, North, Spednic and Palfrey Lakes. The suffix "ticook" from the name Chipneticook Lakes means "big deadwater" (Cooke 1985). Springer (1852:179) spells the name "Che-pet-na-cook" and states that it means "hilly pond" or "lake". Spednic and Palfrey Lakes are long and narrow with many coves and peninsulas. They "resemble a deep and massive river" (Springer 1852:178). There is a small esker at the head of Palfrey Lake (Seaman 1982:19). The shorelines of the lakes are characterized by a rugged, rolling topography ranging from 20-150 m above sea level (Seaman 1982:5).

Spednic and Palfrey Lakes exhibit drowned shorelines from the booming grounds of a century of lumbering operations. They have been enlarged into a headpond for the dams at Forest City and St. Croix (figure 3). The lakes are very treacherous and hazardous to negotiate by canoe and power boat (Plate 1). There are boulder shoals and channel constrictions that are everchanging because of the artificial water level fluctuations. These circumstances are compounded by unpredictable wind and wave conditions. At present the lakes are suffering from environmental disturbances from this century. The depletion of the bass population, which has been studied this past summer will result in serious consequences for fishing in the area, especially for outfitters.

Methodology

The experienced survey team operated from a variety of overnight tent campsites enroute. The river portion of the survey was from the St Croix to Upper Mills, New Brunswick. An 18 foot Old Town canoe (PBS) was used for six weeks on the river section of the survey. There are 31 rapids (Appendix A) and four points where

it is necessary to portage on this segment of the St. Croix, a distance of approximately 75 kilometers. The first portage point is Little Falls which are really rapids rather than proper falls (Whittingham and Weyman 1984:110). The portage is optional and the spot is popular for white water recreation. Canoose Ledges is another optional portage. It involves a short lift around a small drop (Whittinghan and Weyman 1984: 111) and negotiating the rapids after the ledge. The last two portages are mandatory. They are the dams at Grand Falls and Woodland. While the Grand Falls take-out point is relatively well marked, the trail at Woodland is anybody's guess. Because the Canadian shoreline is swampy and covered with a tangle of alders, it is necessary to pass through the log boom and disembark closer to the dam on dry, high ground, then portage along the railway tracks to a steep overgrown trail which leads to the river below the dam (distance of about 1 km). In conjunction with the river section of the survey, the Hills Point Depression Site (BhDs 3) was test excavated from last year's survey of the lower St. Croix estuary.

A 9.8 horsepower motor was used on a 5 meter aluminum boat to survey Spednic and Palfrey Lakes. The other lakes were accessed by road and canoe where possible. The methodology for the Skedaddle Ridge survey is described in that section.

All stream confluences, points of land, terraces, eroded beaches and banks, and possible portage routes were selected for surface examination. Where possible the shoreline was foot surveyed, surface checked and shovel tested. Artifacts from surface collections were catalogued and stored at the Archaeology Branch of the Department of Tourism, Recreation and Heritage. Maritime Archaeological Resource Inventory forms were used to record sites. Borden numbers were assigned and sites plotted on the appropriate 1:50,000 topographic maps. Polaroid photographs were used to supplement descriptions of locations checked. A 35 mm Nikon camera recorded colour slides for inventory and publication purposes.

Historic Background

The first recorded European occupation of the study area was in 1604, when DeMonts and Champlain settled on St. Croix Island at the mouth of the river. The French named the river "croix" after the cross-like configuration formed by Oak Bay, the Waweig and the westward bend of the St. Croix River itself (Gesner 1847, Ganong 1899, Davis 1950, figure 1). After an exceptionally harsh winter, they abandoned the St. Croix and moved to Port Royal, Nova Scotia. A boundary dispute between Canada and the United States in the 1700s was solved by the excavation of the ruins of the settlement. These ruins left no doubt as to the exact location of the St. Croix River.

The "St. Croix Valley was merely an Acadian hinterland with a vague, uncertain boundary" (Davis 1950:22) for almost two centuries after the ill-fated St. Croix Island settlement. In the late 1700s traders and fishermen started establishing themselves in the Passamaquoddy Bay area. Shortly after, there was an influx of Loyalists. Lumbering, shipbuilding, farming and smuggling became important economic activities. The lumbering industry is further elaborated upon below because of its long term effects on the study area.

Lumbering Industry

In the late eighteenth century lumbering operations were conducted on a small scale. Many farmers supplemented their incomes in the winter by selling logs to the mills or trading them to the local stores for provisions (Davis 1950:84-85). In the early days of the industry, most of the lumber cut was white pine (Davis 1950:117). Lumber was shipped from St. Stephen or St. Andrews to England or the West Indies. As the forest became depleted, operations extended further and further upriver and by 1820 spruce was also being cut. During the nineteenth century harvesting the forests was

started in late autumn and continued through the winter (Davis 1950:120). Supplies were moved upriver to the logging camps in crude boats and light skiffs in October or early November. When winter arrived, the camps were isolated. Logs were cut and as soon as there was sufficient snow they were hauled by oxen to the riverbank or the tributary stream. After the spring thaw, they were driven down the river to the mills. In the early days before the operations had been carried far upriver and inland, drives were fairly short. Later, when the lumbermen (Davis 1950:121) pushed further up around the lakes at the headwaters, three years were sometimes required for logs to reach the mills. After sawing, the lumber was piled up in yards where it was allowed to season.

The river drives, saw mills, ship buiding and wharves associated with the lumbering industry attracted a large number of "young fellows on the make" (Davis 1950: 134) to the frontier town. According to Springer (1852:152) indulgence in spirituous liquors and drunken carousing was common and centred around the grog shops. Liquor flowed as freely as the waters of the St. Croix which bore the logs to the mills. In 1832, St. Croix River area residents, a population of approximately 450-500, consumed about 3500 gallons of ardent spirits. In Milltown, the loggers would arrest passers-by, take them by force, bring them into the tollhouse grog shop and baptize them by pouring a quart of rum over their heads. By the 1830's a temperance movement developed in an attempt to control what the churches and the newspapers of the times described as "wild drinking bouts" (Davis1950:136).

By the nineteenth century the scale of lumbering operations increased. Saw mills to process the logs appeared along the river. Log driving was hazardous but there were also frequent casualities at the mills. Wages were low and the hours were from dawn until dark. The "cram" system flourished where provisions were exchanged instead of wages and the store owners took advantage of the loggers and kept them in debt by charging exorbitant rates for staples. During this time there was an attempt to

curb land acquisition by the lumbering industry. Land grants to individuals were not to exceed 200 acres but the lumbermen bought the land they required under the names of relatives, friends or employees.

Logging became more respectable in the mid nineteenth century. There was less drinking associated with lumbering operations and there were even some employers who insisted that their camps were liquor free. Lumber was transported by rail and lumbermen on the river became more cooperative. A system of branding the logs to show ownership eliminated many disagreements. Booms were used to enclose the logs along the St. Croix River. These stretched up the river in the vicinity of numerous islands where boom-sticks ran from one island to another, and where the distance was too great, a pier was sunk and a square frame of stout timber filled with stones spanned the river (Springer 1852:175) (Plate 2). Seasonal employees in the industry, whether working in the mill or on the river drive were in danger of losing life and/or limb. There were strikes against the cram system (Davis 1950:158). Several lumbermen were worth over $100,000, owned shipping interests and interests in local banks, railroad and other enterprises. Lumbermen were pushing their control well up into York County to the north of Charlotte County (Davis 1950:209). The peak of the lumbering industry was the period from 1857 to 1873.

An offshoot of the lumber industry was the development of tanneries in the forests of the St. Croix River Valley. Vast quantities of hemlock bark were needed to produce an extract used in the tanning process. On the portion of the York County census reproduced in Appendix B, there is a family (16) who collected 50 cords of Tan bark. The largest plant on the St. Croix, and one of the largest in the world was at Grand Lake Stream but the tanneries were shortlived in the area and most closed in the 1890s (Davis 1950:217). The lumbermen blamed the tanneries for ruining the forests and vice versa. By the last quarter of the nineteenth century, exports of long lumber

were cut in half. As the lumber industry dwindled, low waters compounded problems. In the early 1900s, the pulp industry proved to be a weak substitute for previous operations on the river. Working conditions in the industry improved, but there were fewer jobs to go around. Mills were closed or destroyed by fire and the era of lumbering activities on the St. Croix River drew to a close. The conservationist warnings voiced a hundred years earlier proved to be true. Today, Georgia-Pacific Corporation owns extensive land tracts on Spednic Lake, Palfrey Lake and the St. Croix River. Areas are "selectively" cut and attempts are made throughout the harvesting operations to ensure that there will be forest tomorrow. Unfortunately, the dams in the study area, have upset the delicate ecological balance of the lakes and the river.

Historic Resources

Two historic sites were explored during this season's survey and testing program. Both were first recorded in 1984 and further investigation was recommended. The Hills Point Depression Site was examined to ascertain whether or not it was associated with a recorded Acadian settlement in that area and the Musquash Site, Skedaddle Ridge was further researched and surveyed. It was marked out for preservation and Georgia-Pacific Corporation has assured us that they will attempt to avoid the site when harvesting operations are undertaken on the ridge.

Hill's Point Depression Site BhDs 3

The site was first recorded during the 1984 survey, phase one. The site is located on the east side of Oak Bay and the west side of Hill's Point in Charlotte Co. (figure 2). It is on top of a small knoll visible on the topographic map. "Tradition points to some old cellar at Hill's Point between Oak Bay and the Waweig as French" (Ganong 1899:268). The site was tested to ascertain whether or not it was Acadian.

First, the foundation area was cleared of brush and photographed. The boulder bounded depression measures 15 x 20 meters. Large boulders, some up to 1 m x 1 m form the dry walls of the foundation of varying courses in thickness. The foundation did not appear to be typical early Acadian but, two 75 cm x 75 cm test units were excavated by trowel and shovel where vegetation permitted on the east side of the foundation and the southwest corner of the foundation. Artifacts were not uncovered in excavation but several items of glass, ceramic and cast iron were surface collected around the outer perimeter of the foundation. These artifacts suggest that the occupation of the site was the late 1800's or early 1900's, probably associated with the logging operations in the area. There is nothing to suggest that the foundation was Acadian. A survey over the wooded point did not reveal any other depressions that could have been the cellars which Ganong refers to but, the area is heavily forested in most areas. It is also slated for residential development.

Musquash Site BjDv 16

During the fall of 1984, preliminary reconnaissance was conducted on the Musquash Site, Skedaddle Ridge. The site was ascertained to be 1.1 mile or approximately 2 kilometers long. The site features were sometimes at the roadside but areas up to .25 kilometers on either side of the road were also explored. During the summer of 1984, Ken Reid and a group of cadets left flagging tape and marked some of the settlement's features as part of a Bicentennial Project. These markings were examined and more features were discovered in the fall of 1984 which were also marked. Fraser Mason, a local outfitter in the area was contacted and interviewed about the site. Plans by Georgia-Pacific Corporation to harvest the timber resources in May or June 1985 led to some rather hurried negotiations. The lumber company agreed to

avoid the site if it was clearly delineated. Aerial photographs and orthographic photographs revealed vegetational differences where the settlement had once been. Another visit (Dec 03/84) was made to clearly mark off the features with flagging tape and sketch preliminary maps (Hale 1985). A future survey of the site was recommended at this time so that a more thorough and accurate survey could be accomplished with transit and crew. Georgia-Pacific Corporation agreed to postpone harvesting operations while the survey was undertaken.

The Musquash Site (BjDv 16) was settled around 1861 prior to the outbreak of the American Civil War (1863-4). The settlers of this ridge and others in New Brunswick were draft dodgers from the Union Army (Ganong 1899:99, MacNutt 1963) and referred to locally as "skedaddlers". Bounties appeared in local newspapers for soldiers signing up with the Union Army before the outbreak of the American Civil War (Davis 1950). "Sporadic American immigration" (Ganong 1899:99) in other areas in New Brunswick occurred at Mapleton (Carleton County), near Monument Settlement on Parent Ridge and American Lodge on the Restigouche River. Rayburn (1975:257) describes another Skedaddle Ridge near Knowlesville located 10 miles southwest of Juniper at the divide between the South Branch Southwest Miramichi River and the North Branch Becaguimec Stream which was settled in the 1860's by American draft evaders, later abandoned and resettled from New Brunswick and called Mapleton. The Mapleton Skedaddle Ridge had a population of about 32 families. After the Civil War when many of these families dispersed, the areas originally apportioned to the skedaddlers were taken up by others (Corey 1985). MacNutt (1963:398) mentions 50 draft dodgers from Maine settling at Skedaddle Ridge behind St. Stephen (Charlotte County). Rayburn (1975) suggests that Pemberton Ridge (York County) might have been a skedaddle settlement and Musquash Settlement is the name given to our Skedaddle Ridge (BjDv 16), located 11 miles from McAdam. The name Musquash

may have been derived from the Maliseet for muskrat (Rayburn 1975). There must have been more than the half dozen or so skedaddle ridges described above. Apparently the "skedaddlers" were also known as "ridge runners"

As described (Hale 1985), the site was settled by about a dozen families and appears to have been relatively self-sufficient(Appendix B). According to a local informant, Fraser Mason from St. Croix, New Brunswick, the skedaddlers chose Musquash Ridge because of the wild hay that grew there. The settlers were able to winter their cattle on the hay when they first moved to the area. The site was used as a political refuge for about a decade, so provides archaeologists and historians with an opportunity to study a time capsule of history. In this study, features such as cleared fields were given a lower priority rating than the cellars of the skedaddler's dwellings. Material culture would be more concentrated in cellars and wells than in fields because of the association with a more concentrated living space.

Methodology

The members of the 1985 team Scott Finley, Albert Ferguson, Hadrian Abbott and Director Patricia Allen spent three days relocating the historic features that had been previously flagged by the 1984 survey team (Hale 1985). Markers left by Ken Reid and his cadets who visited the ridge as part of a bicentennial heritage project were also checked. As each feature was relocated it was checked against the 1984 preliminary drawings by Hale and Finley (1984). A few additional features, not previously recorded were discovered during the 1985 reconnaissance.

Once a historic feature was located, the site was clearly marked by blazing the surrounding trees. Each blaze was sprayed with a combination of white/orange and blue/orange fluorescent paint. In most cases a buffer zone of 10 to 20 meters was left on either side of the identified feature. Blazes marking large features such as stone walls are sometimes as much as 20 meters apart. Blazes marking smaller features such

as cellars or wells are less than 5 to10 meters apart. In either case the brightly painted blazes are clearly visible from all sides. A summary of the historic features isolated for protection during any potential logging operations follows (figures 5, 6, 7 & 8). The York County Census information for the Musquash Site, Skedaddle Ridge is also presented in Appendix B.

Feature Descriptions

To facilitate description, the mapped features have been divided into three sections (figure 5). Plan A (figure 6) includes features 1-4, while Plan B (figure 7) encompasses features 5-8 and Plan C (figure 8) incorporates features 9-11. These features have only been grouped due to their geographic proximity to each other for illustration. Each feature may contain a cluster or group of apparently unrelated features or may contain a single isolated feature. The features have been tied by compass and chain to Georgia-Pacific Corporation route 331. The alignment of route 331 has been mapped with transit and stadia. Junction points with Georgia-Pacific Corporation routes 331 B and 331 C are indicated (figure 5). There are seven high priority features, one medium feature and several associated low priority features.

FEATURE 1:

This feature is located approximately 75-80 meters in a northeast direction from the Georgia-Pacific Corporation road. The feature consists of a banked cellar that is approximately nine meters square. The depression on the interior of the banked area is about five meters square and between 1.5 and 2 meters deep. There is an active spring at the base of a large spruce tree about 10 meters north of the cellar on the side of the slope. The spring has been scooped out to form a basin that has been lined with rocks. During the 1930's, this particular spring was maintained as a watering hole for horses

by Fraser Mason. Feature one is a high priority area and is said to have been occupied by the Dexter family. There is no Dexter family on the York County census.

FEATURE 2:

This feature is located only about 10 meters southwest of Georgia-Pacific Corporation road 331 and is clearly visible from the road. The feature consists of one large cellar that is banked on three sides. The exterior perimeter of the cellar is approximately 5 x 6 meters and the centre of the interior is almost 2 meters deep. Along the northeast side of the feature, a channel or passage connects the base of the cellar to the outside of the structure. Feature two is also a high priority cellar area and may have been occupied by the Howland family. There are two Howland families on the York County census.

FEATURE 3:

This feature is located about 90 meters northeast of the Georgia-Pacific Corporation road 331 and consists of four rock formations. Three small piles of fieldstones, approximately two meters high, lie parallel to the road and the slope of the ridge. The piles are equidistant at about 6 meters and appear to have the same elevation. Perpendicular to the southwesternmost pile, a one meter wide dry wall runs to the east for approximately 6 meters. At this point there is another small rock pile. From this pile the remains of another dry wall run parallel to the first three piles of stone. There is no cellar in association with this feature and the interior of the rectangular area has numerous rocks and small boulders in association. Feature three is a low priority area of cleared fields and associated rock fences.

FEATURE 4:

This feature consists of a large stone lined cellar that is approximately 90 meters east of Georgia-Pacific Corporation route 331. The cellar has a raised banked edge measuring approximately 6.5 x 9.5 meters on the exterior perimeter while the interior measures only 4 x 5 meters. The central area of the cellar is 1.5 meters beneath the top of the banked border. Feature four is a high priority cellar area but further investigation is necessary before suggesting the name of the family who occupied the house. There were hops growing near this foundation and the Gallishan family had 10 pounds of hops listed in their produce in the York County census.

FEATURE 5:

This feature lies approximately 60-70 meters northeast of the Georgia-Pacific Corporation route 331. The feature consists of a small cellar, a stone lined well and a rock pile. The exterior perimeter of the cellar is approximately 6 x 5 meters and exhibits the same type of raised bank edge that is present on the other cellars thus far described (features 1, 2 & 4). The interior perimeter of the feature measures 3 x 3 meters and the centre has a depth of about one meter. There is a cleared grassy area about 10 meters northeast of the feature. About 20 meters south of the cellar feature lies a stone lined well that is 2 meters in diameter. The surface surrounding the well has been banked to level the area in compensation for the slope of the ridge. The well presently holds water. The cellar and well portions of feature 5 are high priority areas. It is possible that the cellar might have been the schoolhouse foundation. The schoolhouse was about 200 yards northwest of the crabapple trees, according to local tradition.

The following areas of feature 5 are low priority areas. About 20 meters northwest of the well lies a small oval rock pile that is less than one meter high. There

are a number of scattered rocks surrounding this feature over a distance of about 20 meters.

FEATURE 6:

This feature lies from 15 to 30 meters west of Georgia-Pacific Corporation route 331. The feature consists of a 50 meter long stone fence and two rock piles. The fence is generally about 2 meters wide and less than a meter high. It runs almost parallel to route 331 and is built from all sizes of rock. The first rock pile lies about 10 meters northwest of the corner of route 331 and 331 C. This rock pile consists of a number of smaller rocks stacked on top of a large boulder. The second rock pile lies about 20 meters east of the northern end of the stone fence. The pile is approximately 3 x 4 meters and almost one meter high. Feature 6 is a low priority area.

FEATURE 7:

This feature consists of a stone lined well that it is located approximately 120 meters east of Georgia-Pacific Corporation route 331. The well is banked on all sides to a height of about one meter. Rocks appear scattered around the sides of the well surface for a distance of about 2 meters. Feature 7 is a high priority area because wells are often important sources of information for historical archaeologists.

FEATURE 8:

There is presently not much to suggest that this area was used as a 19th century cemetery. A piece of land some 200 meters east of route 331 has been marked as a potential cemetery. This is the same location explored by Hale (1985). According to a local source (Fraser Mason, personal communication 1984, 1985) the cemetery was disturbed during logging operations in the area in the 1930's. Apparently, at one time

the graves were marked by cedar crosses but these disappeared and were replaced by upright fieldstones. There are 5 or 6 semi-flat boulder chips on the surface that local people believe mark the graves of a school teacher, Mary Conrad, and a number of infants. Unfortunately, Mary Conrad was never recorded on the York County census. There are no markings on the fieldstones to indicate who is buried beneath. Feature 8 is a medium priority area because if this is indeed the location of the graves, infant remains would not last long in New Brunswick's acidic soils.

FEATURE 9:

This feature is located at a point where Georgia-Pacific Corporation route 331 cuts through a small orchard of half a dozen crabapple trees. The feature consists of a cellar and portions of two stone fences. The cellar lies about 10 meters east of the road and is approximately 6 meters square and has a stone lining. A raised bank surrounds the cellar except where it is interrupted on the east face by a 1.5 meter wide entrance. At the northeast corner of the cellar adjacent to the north and west sides of the cellar and just south of the cellar, there is a rectangular depression measuring about 3 x 5 meters and about one meter deep. Approximately 50 meters south of the house foundation , near the overgrown road, two portions of a cast iron stove, stamped 1857 were collected (Hale 1985). Another hop vine was observed entwined on a tree close to the cellar. In the York County census the Gallishan family had 10 pounds of hops recorded and the Grass family had orchards. This foundation may have belonged to either of these families. The cellar portion of feature 9 is a high priority area but the following stone fences described are low priority areas.

Approximately 30 meters east of the cellar a low stone wall (about 2 x 120 meters long) runs northward almost parallel to route 331. Perpendicular to the southern

end of this wall, an overgrown woods road runs in an east/west direction perpendicular and intersecting route 331.

Opposite the overgrown roadway on the west side of 331, another stone fence runs in an east/west direction for a distance of about 60 meters. Constructed from cobbles of various sizes, this stone dry wall is clearly defined and approximately one meter high. At its western terminus it is a bog area.

FEATURE 10:

This feature lies approximately 30 meters west of route331 and consists of a house cellar and well. The area immediately surrounding this feature is overgrown with a tangle of alders. The stone lined and stone filled well is from 1.5-2.0 meters in diameter. Approximately 18 meters northeast of the well lies a 1.5 meter deep cellar that measures approximately 4 x 5 meters. A tunnel-like entrance to the cellar is found in the northeast corner. The cellar lies about 60 meters south of the second stone wall of the feature. Feature 10 has two high priority areas.

FEATURE 11:

This feature consists of a series of stone piles spread over a distance of 3-400 meters. The feature begins at approximately 160 meters south and 70 meters west of Georgia-Pacific Corporation route 331. From this point a series of four rock piles ranging in size from 3-5 meters in diameter can be found spread about 20 meters apart in a southwesterly direction. About 20 meters of the westernmost pile a low rock wall runs southwest for a distance of approximately 150 meters. The wall varies in its content, height, and thickness. About 50 meters from the wall's western terminus, another rock pile can be found. The stone wall and the rock pile probably once

separated cultivated areas from uncultivated areas although both are now completely overgrown by hardwood species. Feature 11 is a low priority area of fields.

Botanical Evidence

The scientific name for the hops species observed at BjDv16 is *Humulus lupus*. The plant is a member of the hemp family (*Cannabinaceace*). The perennial twining vine often reaches 10-20 feet in length (Budd and Best 1974). The female palnt bears glandular cone shaped catkins (Webster's 9th) with broad scales (Funk and Wagnalls 1982). These ripe cones produce an aromatic oil (American Heritage) which imparts a bitter flavour to malt liquors (New Oxford). Hops are also used in sleep-inducing pillows. Apparently this custom developed from the Cockney hop pickers who remained convinced that the powerful odour of the hop gardens lulled their infants to sleep (Thomson 1976:86). Although hops were formerly planted, they are gradually desappearing. A quantity of hops was recorded in the 1871 York County census at Musquash. It has been suggested that the skedaddlers used the hops in making bread, but I can find no documentary evidence to support this.

Discussion

There is probably considerably more width to the site than the present estimate. The forest cover may obscure as much as half of the site. The features surveyed to date are relatively close to the Georgia-Pacific Corporation road. There are supposed to have been about a dozen families and one schoolhouse on the ridge, but we have only been able to locate the foundations of six houses. The six foundations vary slightly in size and depth. Possibly over 30 families were settled at the Mapleton Skedaddle Ridge. According to local tradition the "skedaddlers" at BjDv 16 were eventually burned out because of a disagreement with the government over taxes. Their houses

were not large enough to meet the requirements of their land grants. At Mapleton, the minimum dimensions for houses were 12 by 16 feet (Corey 1985:67). Perhaps these were the same dimensions all over New Brunswick, but there may have been differences between York and Carleton Counties. There are three wells and one spring in association with the cellars at BjDv 16. On the other hand, at Mapleton, no wells were dug and water was obtained from springs and brooks (Corey 1985:67).

The abundance of rock piles and stone fences certainly suggests that the skedaddlers were an industrious lot. This is also supported by the census lists of produce and improved acreage (Appendix B). The census information on the "skedaddlers" from the Musquash Site is presented as Appendix B. Sixteen families are listed on the census for 1871, some of whom may have been "skedaddlers". Others may have joined the settlement a decade after its establishment. Many "skedaddlers" left the original settlement to return to the United States after the Civil War while others integrated into the surrounding Canadian community. At present, there is no proof that all of the families listed on the census in Appendix B were actually "skedaddlers". The presence of a Baptist minister named Brown was explored but, evidence is missing of his actual residence on the ridge. Other families listed in the census who may have settled later than the "skedaddlers" are the Stewarts (2), Wilsons (8), Richards (12), O'Regean (13),and Stuarts (15).

There are many local traditions surrounding the "skedaddlers" which have been passed down over generations. BjDv 16 and other Skedaddle Ridges in New Brunswick could provide answers to questions about "skedaddlers." Where did they come from? Why did they dodge the draft? What kind of economic conditions were they living under? Were they well treated by the Canadians? Were they pursued by the Americans? Were they given legal grants of land by the Canadian government? Were they given temporary Canadian citizenship so that they avoid the American

repercussions of their actions? Did they integrate themselves into the surrounding communities or were they isolated? Did they only come to New Brunswick or other provinces sharing the international border? Further research into the skedaddlers' settlement patterns and lifestyle could add a new chapter to New Brunswick history.

Selective cutting at Skedaddle Ridge had not been started as of October 18,1985 and the roads to the Ridge have not been kept in repair. Culverts have been washed out. At present the site is being preserved because of Georgia-Pacific Corporation postponement of selective cutting operations on the ridge.

Prehistoric Resources

The study area was completely deglaciated by 12,000 BP (Scott and Medioli 1980, Gadd 1973, Stuiver and Borns 1975). It is possible thast the area was occupied by Palaeo-Indians as other locations in New Brunswick (Turnbull and Allen1978) and Nova Scotia (MacDonald 1968) would indicate. Recently characteristic fluted points have been recorded near Calais, Maine (Bonnichsen et al 1983). The Mud Lake Stream Site (BkDw 5) reveals an occupational sequence spanning at least 4000 years.

Archaeological reconnaissance of the study area was conducted by Dr. David Sanger from 1967 to 1972. Sites were recorded on the appropriate 1:50,000 map, but high spring water levels prevented survey and testing. Recently, archaeological surveys of the Canadian (Allen 1983, Hale 1984) and American (Kopec 1984, Allen 1985) shores during lower water seasons (late summer and fall) proved that few intact archaeological sites remain in the study area. Hale (1984) divided the existing sites into three broad categories:

1) artifacts are exposed to the surface by erosional factors which have caused the removal of the soil matrix

2) artificially controlled water levels have innundated the sites

3) sand and/or gravel is built up and artifacts are redeposited on recently formed sand beaches or gravel bars

Two private collections were donated to the Archaeology Branch for further study. The J. Bliss Goodwin and Raymond and Margaret Lounder collections contained artifacts indicating a lengthy prehistoric occupation of the lakes.

Three prehistoric sites (BjDv 17, BjDv 18, and BjDu 26) were added to the New Brunswick inventory of sites during the 1985 survey. These are discussed in more detail below. Hardwood Island (BjDv 3), and the Star Island Sand Bar (BkDu 7) were revisited and the following assessments made.

Pat Site BjDv 17

The site is located just west of Norway Point BjDv 5, east of Birch Cove, close to the Pat international border reference marker (Plate 3). The linear site (20 m x 5 m) is on an eroded beach composed of small boulders and cobbles. There is no vegetation on the site but there are maples, birch, pine, alders and grass behind it. Surface collection of the beach area revealed several flakes but shovel testing of the area behind the beach revealed no cultural evidence. The site appears to fit into category one (Hale 1985) in which the artifacts are exposed to the surface by erosional factors which have caused the removal of the soil matrix. Further investigation of the site is not recommended.

Hinkley Point Site BjDv 18

This site is located on the peninsula of land bordered by McAllister Cove on the northeast and Spednic Lake on the southwest (Plate 4). The point is north of Spednic Mountain, Maine. The present site dimensions are estimated to be approximately 20 m x 15 m. The beach is composed of large boulders, cobbles and pebbles. Flakes were

found on the beach and some amongst the rocks. A jasper formed uniface or thumbnail scraper, weighing 2.5 grams, (Plate 5) was surface collected from the beach area and suggests a late Ceramic occupation of the site. A bleached chert biface was also surface collected. This formed biface has a concave base form and weighs just over 40 grams (Plate 6). Behind the site the vegetation is predominantly pine, alder and grass (Plate 7). The beach and the area behind it were shovel tested but yielded no cultural evidence. This site also fits into category one as does BjDv17 above. No further investigation is recommended.

Tuttle Cove BjDu 26

This site is located in Tuttle Cove, east of where Tuttle Brook empties into the cove and just west of the northernmost tip of Big Island (Plate 8). The linear site (20 m x 5 m) is on drowned land. A large jasper chopper-like biface was surface collected here (Plate 9). The beach is composed cobbles and pebbles. The vegetation behind the site is pine, fir, maple and poplar. The site fits well into category two which includes innundated sites which are affected by the artificially controlled water levels. Shovel testing revealed no cultural evidence. Further testing is not recommended.

Hardwood Island BjDv 3

The island is located in Sandy Bay between Sandy Point and Skedaddle Ridge (BjDv16) (Plate 10). The shoreline of the island was foot surveyed and this year BjDv 3, which is on the southern end of the island was extended to include a larger area. The site dimensions were extended to 200 m x 20 m by a number of flakes found scattered over the southern end of the island. A portion of a jasper blade base was surface collected (Plate 5). The specimen is similar to a whole blade found by J. Bliss

Goodwin at Pirate Cove in the northwestern end of Spednic Lake. The blade probably dates to the Ceramic Period.

The southern shoreline of the island is composed of gravel, cobbles, and boulders. There is evidence of erosion here and a gravel bar is associated with the site. There is no vegetation on the site but behind it there are evergreens, birch and grass. This area was shovel tested but revealed no cultural material. All flakes were found on the beach and a jasper cache blade portion was found on the gravel bar. The site also fits into category two as an innundated site drowned by the artificial water levels. Further testing is not recommended.

Star Island Sand Bar BkDu 7

The site is located on the western shore of the northern end of Palfrey Lake (Plate 11). During low water seasons it joins the western shore of Palfrey. It was first recorded by Sanger. The site dimensions are variable. At the time (October/85) of this reconnaissance they were approximately 100 m x 18 m. Several flakes were found underwater and shovel testing in a underwater organic layer (about 10 cm deep) on the southern side of the bar revealed some small flakes. The site has been inundated creating the situation described in category three where sand and/or gravel is built up and artifacts are redeposited on recently formed sand beaches or gravel bars.

Discussion

On the lakes portion of the survey, three prehistoric sites were added to the New Brunswick inventory of sites but proved to be too disturbed for further investigation. Two previously recorded sites were also investigated and assessed. Erosion and inundation have robbed these sites of their archaeological context.

Summary and Recommendations

The study area has been affected by over a century of lumbering activity. Dams have altered former shorelines so much that it is difficult to ascertain what the area may have been like thousands of years ago during its prehistoric occupation. Environmental disturbances that are presently upsetting the ecological balance of the study area have erased much of the prehistoric record.

During the 1984 survey (Hale 1985) forty-six sites were recorded and assessed in varying stages of erosion. Many of the sites on the lakes had already been assigned Borden designations by Dr. Sanger. They were locations where J. Bliss Goodwin had collected artifacts for over twenty years. The 1985 survey focused on previously unexplored areas rather than updating assessments of inventoried sites. One historic site was tested and another staked out for protection. On the lake portion of the survey, three prehistoric sites were added to the New Brunswick inventory of sites but were assessed as too eroded for further investigation. Two previously recorded sites were reassessed but were also lacking the context that would make archaeological investigations worthwhile.

No sites were recorded on the river portion of the survey which proved somewhat perplexing. Perhaps small groups did not tarry long in their travels. Natives may have followed or camped along the tributaries of the St. Croix River, where resources may have been more plentiful. Today one could canoe down to St. Stephen from St. Croix in two days. Winter travel on the river might involve a longer stay on the river. The lumbering industry may have aided in the eradication of any traces of native occupation.

I would recommend that a research project be conducted on the Skedaddle Ridges of New Brunswick. This could entail archival research, interviews with local informants, and the actual excavation of a sample of the settlements. BjDv 16 is a

historical resource which must be protected from modern encroachments or another valuable portion of New Brunswick heritage will be lost.

I would also suggest that if water levels are ever extremely low, during some unforeseen circumstance, that the areas of the past inferred shorelines be checked for potential sites.

Appendix A
Rapids on the St. Croix River

1) Dam Outlet, St. Croix/ Vanceboro
2) Custom House Rapids
3) Wingdam Rips
4) Wingdam Island Rips
5) Elbow Rips
6) Picnic Ground Rips
7) The Narrows and Mile Rips
8) Tunnel Rips
9) Joe Georges Rips
10) Halls Rips
11) The Cape
12) Little Falls
13) Pork Rips
14) Cedar Island Rips
15) Tyler Rips
16) Albee Rips
17) Rocky Rips
18) Split Rock Rips
19) Meeting House Rips
20) Haycock Rips
21) Canoose Ledges
22) Canoose Rips
23) Dog Falls/Dog and Horse Island Rips
24) Kendric Rips (may flood from Grand Falls headpond)
25) Spednic Falls (flooded and washed out)
26) Grand Falls
27) Power House Rips
28) Woodland Falls
29) Bailey Rips
30) Haywood Island Rips
31) Old Bridge Rips (Upper Mills)

Appendix B
York County Census1871
* = also on the 1881 census

Name	Sex	Age	Birthplace	Religion	Nationality	Occupation
1. Brown,						
William	M	42	NB	Baptist	English	Minister
Phebe	F	38	NB			
William	M	19	US	Baptist	English	Scanner?
Elizabeth	F	18	US			
George	M	08	US			
Judson	M	03	NB			
2. Stewart,						
William	M	34	PEI	Presbyterian	Irish	Labourer
Victoria	F	34	NB	Church of England		
Loretta	F	13	"	"	Irish	
George	M	08	"	"		
Margret	F	07	"	"		
Richard	M	04	"	"		
Eliza	F	02	"	"		
3. Longfellow,						
Henry	M	30	NB	Baptist	English	Schoolteacher
Marie	F	23	US			
Jane	F	04	Grand Manaan			
Ann Amelia	F	01	NB			

REAL ESTATE:
1 acre occupied — HOUSE 9-9
1 acre improved
1 acre garden
1/2 bushel beans
23 bushels potatoes
3 bushels beats
1 bushel carrots
2 tons hay
15 lbs. maple sugar
12 cords of firewood

4. Grass,						
*Andrew	M	29	NB	Baptist	Dutch	Farmer
*Eliza	F	27	"	"	English	
*George	M	06	"	"	Dutch	
*Elmira	F	03				
*Herbert	M	3 months				

REAL ESTATE:
100 acres — HOUSE 6-6
1 house, 1 barn, 2 wagons or sleds
25 acres improved

1/2 acres in garden and orchards
50 bushels of oats
5 b. beans,
15 b. buckwheat,
175 b. potatoes,
15 tons hay
LIVESTOCK:
2 horses,
2 milk cows,
4 horned cattle,
7 sheep,
1 swine,
250 lbs. butter, 28 lbs. wool
25 cords of firewood

5. Holand.

*John	M	57	NB	Baptist	English	Farmer
*Rebecca	F	42	US	"		
Benjamin	M	24	NB	"		
*John	M	19	NB			
*Oscar	M	14	NB			
Jsiah	M	11	NB			
*Allen	M	09	NB			
Horatio	M	06	NB			
Lorenzo	M	04	NB			
Belman	M	11	months			

REAL ESTATE:
100 acres HOUSE 13-13
1 house, 1 barn, 1 wagon or sled
15 acres cleared
2 acres in pasture
1/2 acre garden 1 1/2 bushels beans,
10 b. buckwheat,
10 acres corn,
150 b. potatoes
LIVESTOCK:
1 horse,
1 milk cow,
2 horned cattle,
8 sheep
30 cords firewood

6. Trask.

Charles	M	47	US	Baptist	English	Farmer
Maria	F	37	NB			
Charles	M	19	US			
Mary Jane	F	15	NB			

Margaret	F	12	"
George	M	10	"
Willard	M	06	"
Albertus	M	03	"

REAL ESTATE:
50 acres HOUSE 10-
10
1 house, 1 barn, 3 wagons or sleds, 1 plough
10 acres improved
1/4 acre garden
4 b. peas,
20 b. buckwheat
20 b. corn,
175 b. potatoes,
8 b. turnips,
10 tons hay, 3 acres clover, 20 lbs. maple sugar
LIVESTOCK:
1 horse,
1 colt,
3 milk cows,
3 horned cows,
8 sheep,
1 swine
30 cords firewood

7. Grass.

*Israel	M	65	NB	Baptist	Dutch	Farmer
Eliza	F	57	NB		English	
*Isac	M	16	NB		Dutch	

Galishan,

David	M	35	NB	Baptist	Welsh	
Sarah	F	18	US	Baptist	Dutch	

REAL ESTATE:
260 acres HOUSE
14-14
1 house, 1 barn, 3 wagons or sleds, 1 boat, 2 ploughs or cultivators
100 acres occupied
36 acres improved,
1/4 acre garden,
3/4 acres wheat (19 b.)
30 b. oats,
1/2 b. peas,
3 b. beans,
4 b. buckwheat,
15b. corn
175 b. potatoes,
2 b. beets,

10 b. carrots,
15 tons hay,20 lbs maple sugar
LIVESTOCK:
1 horse,
3 milk cows,
1 horned cattle,
7 sheep,
2 swine,
1500 logs 35 cords of firewood.

8. Wilson,

Levi	M	54	Canada	W.Meth	English	Hotel Keeper
Olive	F	46	"			
Eva	F	15				
Maggie	F	09	"	"		

12 men all domiciled elsewhere
1 house, field product-nil,
1 cattle killed or sold (export)

9. Fogg,

William	M	39	US	Baptist	English	Farmer
Elizabeth	F	39	Ireland	Baptist	Irish	

Hore,

Soloman	M	57	NB	Baptist	Irish	Labourer
Elizabeth	F	32	NB			

REAL ESTATE:
50 acres HOUSE
11-11
1 house, 1 barn
12 acres improved
1/2 acre garden
4 b. beans,
2 1/4 buckwheat,
130 b potatoes,
5b. turnips,
2 1/4 b. beets,
2 b. carrots,
12 tons hay, 1 b. clover seeds
LIVESTOCK:
1 milk cow,
1 horned cattle,
2 sheep
25 cords firewood

10. Gallishan,

William	M	67	NB	Baptist	Welsh	Farmer
Phebe	F	64	NB			
Thomas	M	64	NB	(Widower)		
Thomas	M	11	"			
Urban	M	09	"			
Israel	M	07	"			
Daniel	M	33			Welsh	Carpenter
Louise	F	28			Irish	(Wife)

REAL ESTATE: HOUSE 8-8
75 acres of land,
no house, 1 barn, 2 wagons or sleds, 1 boat, 2 ploughs or cultivators
15 improved acres
6 in pasture
garden

10 b. wheat,
30 b. oats,
2 b. beans, 20 b. buckwheat,
250 b. potatoes,

10 tons hay, 10 lbs. hops
LIVESTOCK:

1 horse,
3 milk cows,
13 sheep,

680 logs, 25 cords of firewood

11. Howland,

*James	M	50	NB	Baptist	English	Farmer
*Eleanor	F	35	England			
Marie	F	15	NB			
*Rachel	F	13	NB			
*Henry	M	06	NB			
*Edward	M	14	days in March			

REAL ESTATE: HOUSE 12-12
50 acres
1 house, 1 barn, 2 wagons or sleds
25 acres cleared
5 pasture
garden

40 b. oats
1 b. beans,
10 b. buckwheat,
4b. corn,
116 b. potatoes,

15 tons hay, 120 lbs. maple sugar
LIVESTOCK:

1 horse,
2 milk cows,
4 horned cattle,
7 sheep,
1 swine
25 cords of firewood

12. Richards.

Alfred	M	27	South Wales			

not married, no children, store keeper,congregational
1 house, no field products,no livestock

13. O'Regean.

Lawrence	M	36	NB	Catholic	Irish	Mason
Mary Anna	F	26				
Edward	M	08	"			
Lawrence	M	05	"			
Mary	F	04	"			
John	M	8 months,born in August				

1 house, no field products, no livestock

14. Winship,

Ephraim	M	44	US	Universalist	Scotch	Farmer
Theresa	F	38	US			
Orsin	M	11	"			
Wesley	M	10	"			
Harriet	F	08	NB			
Henry	M	03	US			
Ellen	F	01	NB			

REAL ESTATE:
50 acres HOUSE
16-17
1 house, 1 barn
4 acres improved,
3 in pasture
garden
2b. beans,
50 b. potatoes,
3 b turnips,
2 tons hay
LIVESTOCK:
2 sheep
20 cords firewood

15. Stuart.

Nelson	M	48	NB	Baptist	Irish	Farmer
Eliza	F	27	US	"	Dutch	
Minerva	F	10	NB	"	Irish	
Israel	M	08	NB	Baptist	Irish	
Eliola	F	07	"	"	"	
Claretta	F	04	"	"	"	
Bethia	F	8 months, August				

REAL ESTATE: HOUSE 5-5
50 acres land
1 house, 1 barn
2 acres improved
25 b. oats,
3b. beans,
3b. corn,
120 b. potatoes,
30 lbs. maple sugar
LIVESTOCK:
1 milk cow,
6 sheep,
1 swine,
100 lbs. butter, 20 lbs. wool
30 cords firewood

16. Gallishan.

*William	M	41	NB	Baptist	Welsh	Farmer
*Isabella	F	34	"	"	Dutch	
*Phebe	F	11	"	"	Welsh	
*Stephen	M	03	"	"	"	
Hannah	F	01	"	"	"	

NO REAL ESTATE HOUSE 7-7
1/2 acre occupied
1/2 acre improved
1/2 acre garden
100 b. potatoes
LIVESTOCK:
1 horse,
1 milk cow,
1 swine
50 cords of Tan bark,
25 cords firewood

Plate 1: Hazardous Boulders in Spednic Lake

Plate 2: Logging booms lining the shores of the St. Croix River

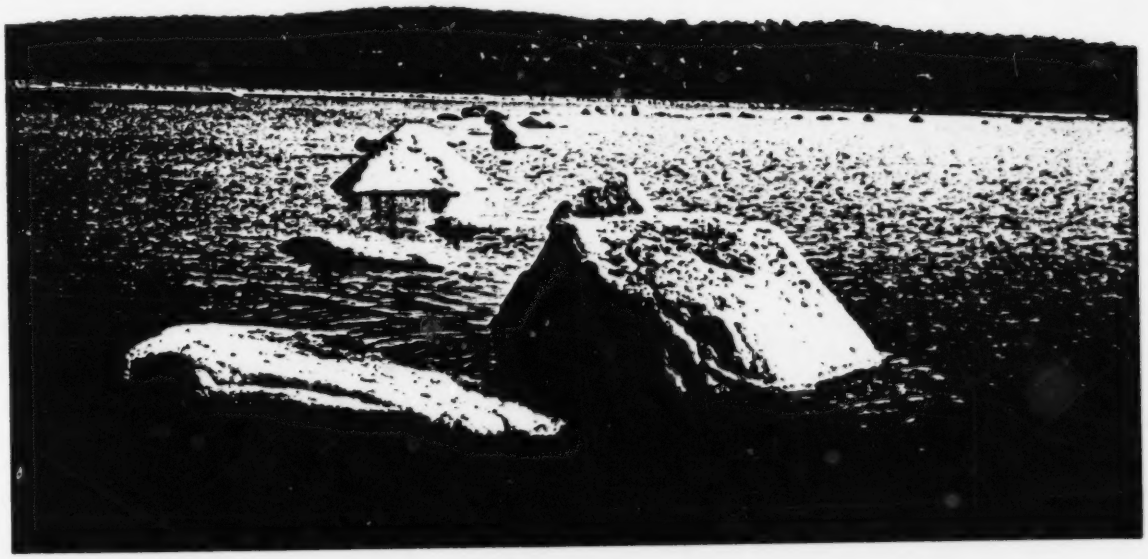


Plate 3: BjDv 17 The Pat Site

Plate 4: BjDv18 The Hinkley Point Site

Plate 5: BjDv 18:1 The Hinkley Point Uniface and BjDv 3:3 The Hardwood Island Blade Base

0
1
2
3
4
5 cm

Plate 6: BjDv 18:2 The Hinkley Point Biface

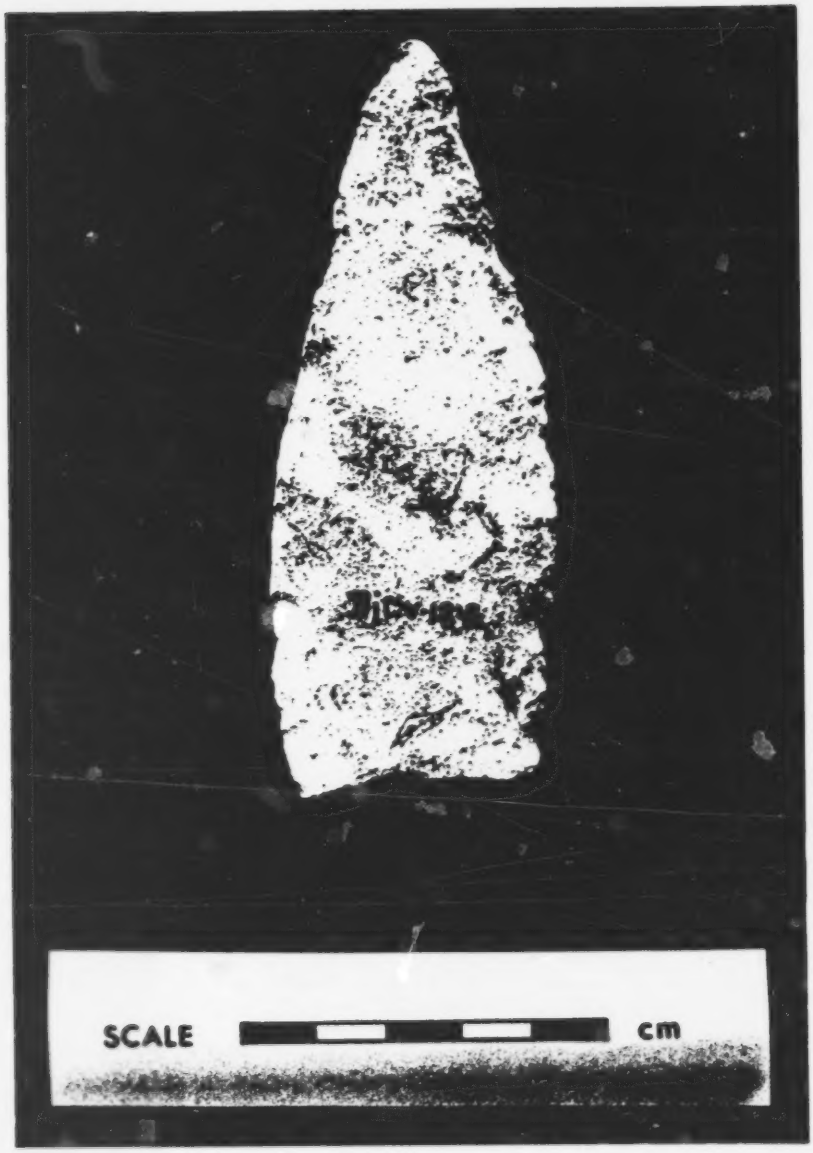

SCALE
cm

Plate 7: BjDv 18 The Hinkley Point Site

Plate 8: BjDu 26 The Tuttle Creek Site

Plate 9: BjDu 2:1 Tuttle Creek Biface

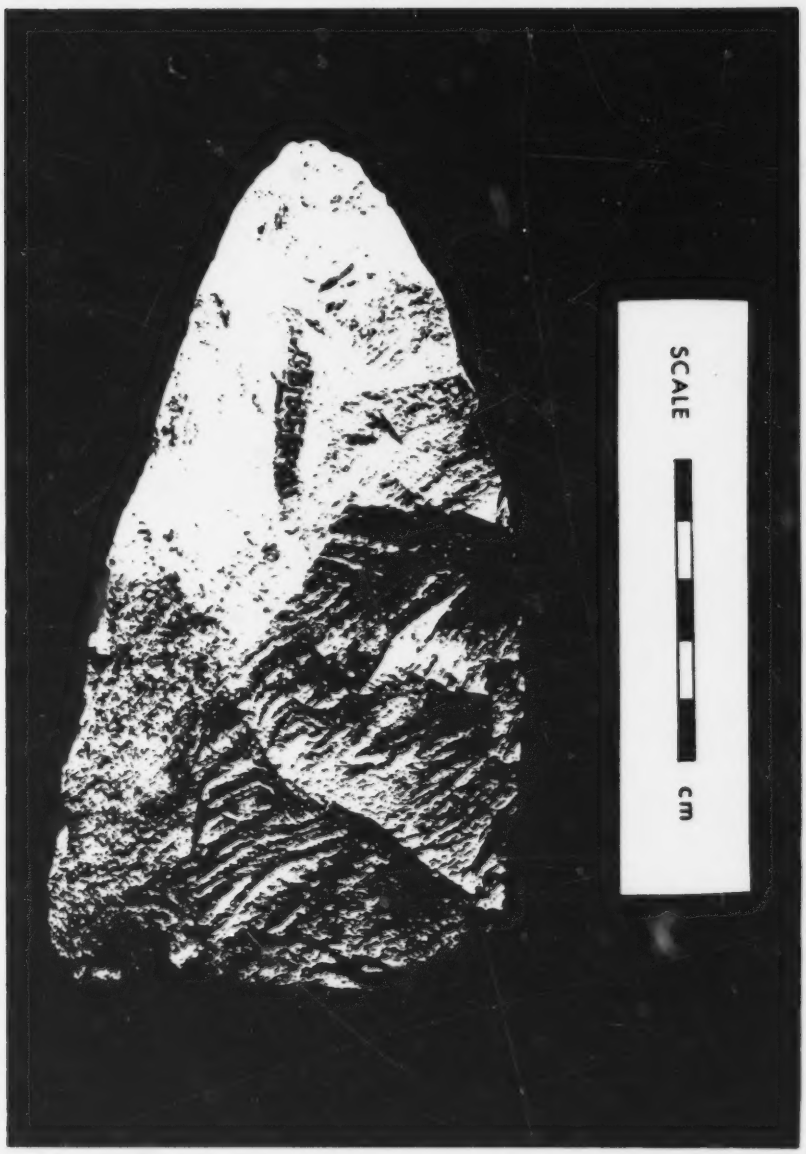

SCALE
cm

Plate 10: BjDv 3 The Hardwood Site

Plate 11: BkDu 7 The Star Island Sand Bar

Figure 1: St. Croix River Survey 1985

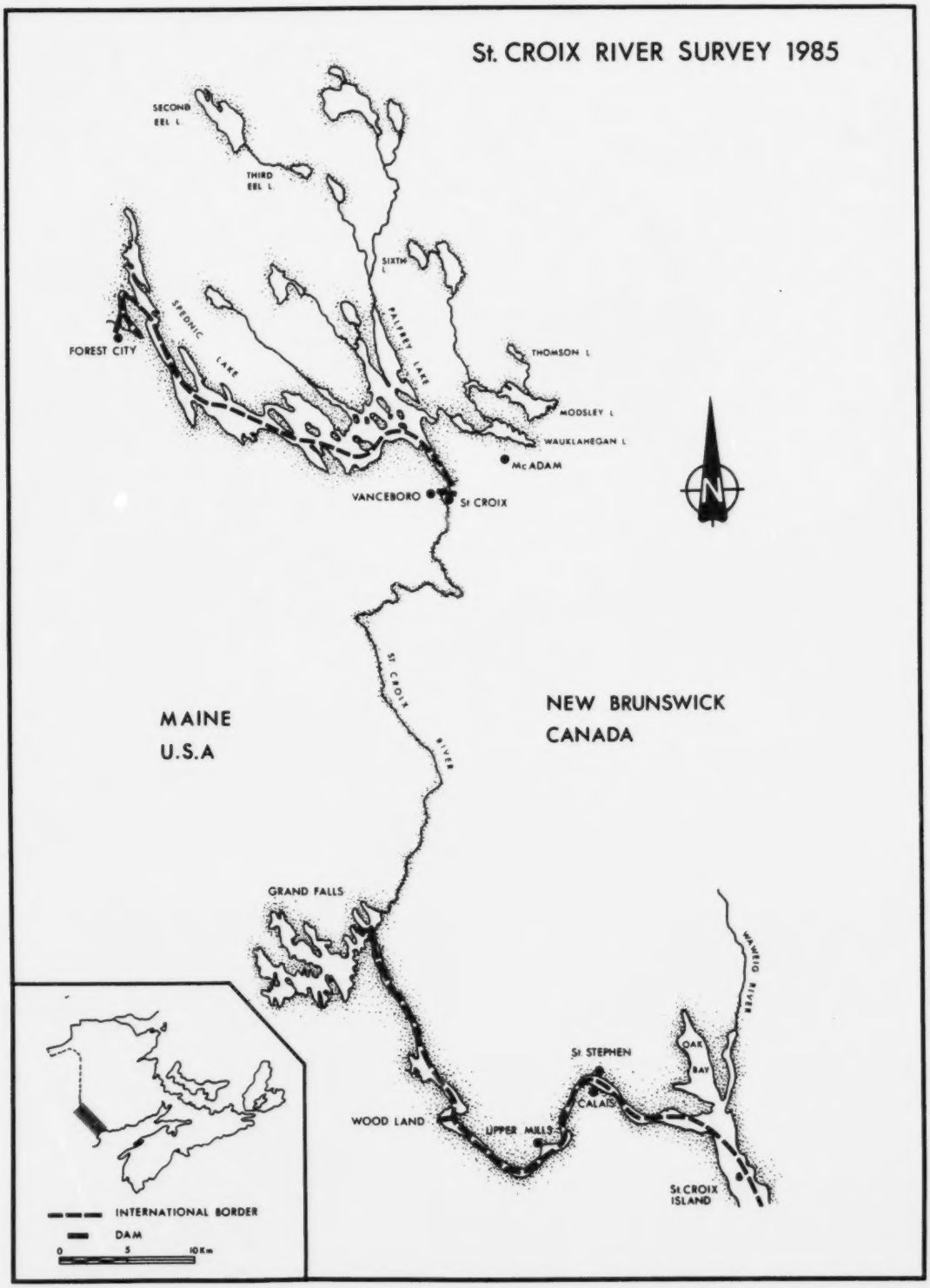

St. CROIX RIVER SURVEY 1985
SECOND EEL L.
THIRD EEL L.
SIXTH L.
SPEDNIC LAKE
PALFREY LAKE
FOREST CITY
THOMSON L.
MODSLEY L.
WAUKLAHEGAN L.
McADAM
VANCEBORO
St CROIX
N
MAINE
U.S.A
NEW BRUNSWICK
CANADA
ST CROIX RIVER
GRAND FALLS
MAGAGUADAVIC RIVER
St STEPHEN
OAK BAY
CALAIS
WOOD LAND
UPPER MILLS
St CROIX ISLAND
INTERNATIONAL BORDER
DAM
0 5 10Km

Figure 2: St. Croix Survey 1985 BhDs 3

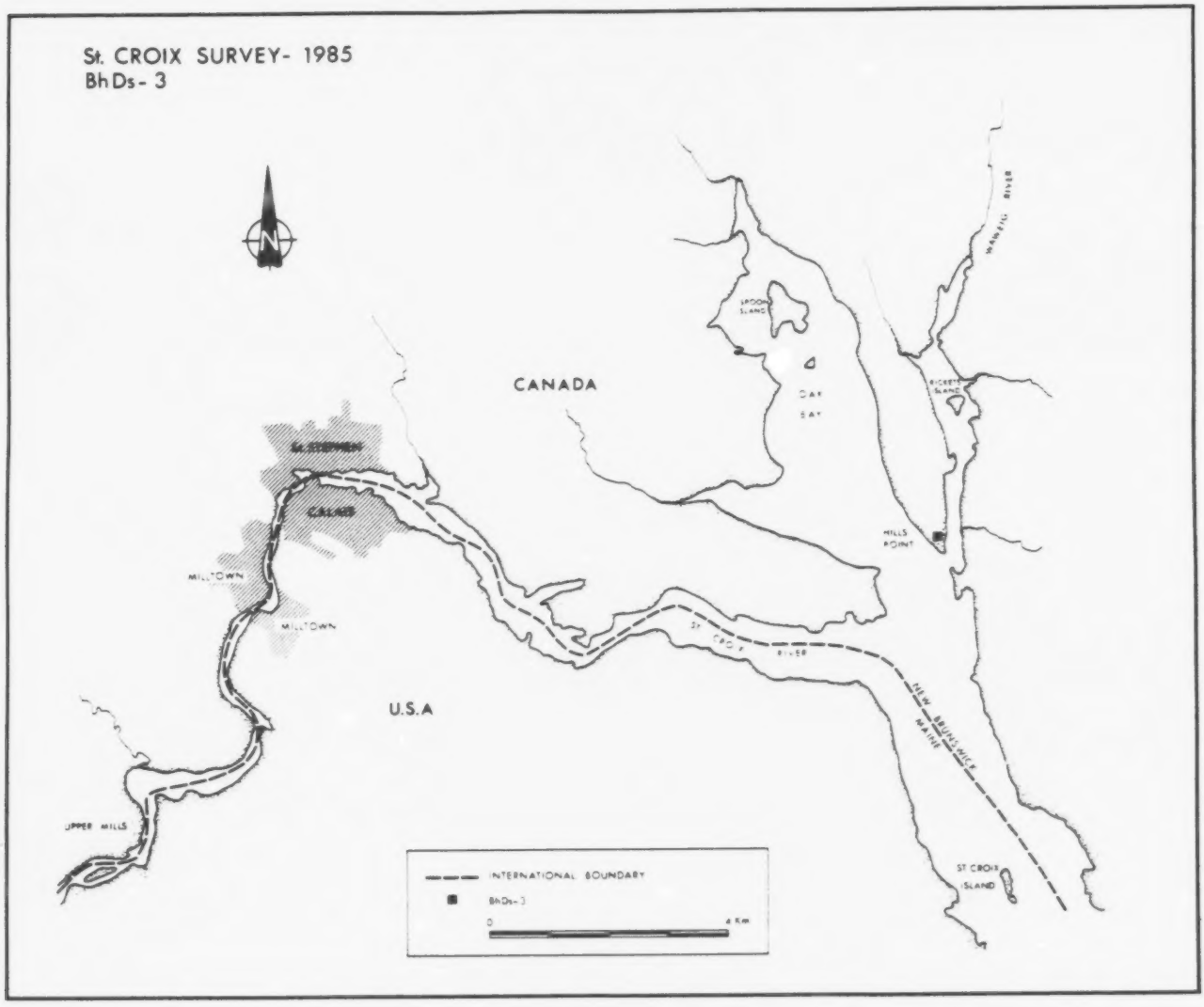

St. CROIX SURVEY- 1985
BhDs- 3
CANADA
U.S.A
CALAIS
MILLTOWN
MILLTOWN
UPPER MILLS
HILLS POINT
ST CROIX ISLAND
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
BhDs-3
0
4 Km

Figure 3: Spednic and Palfrey Lakes Inferred Land Masses Pre 1900

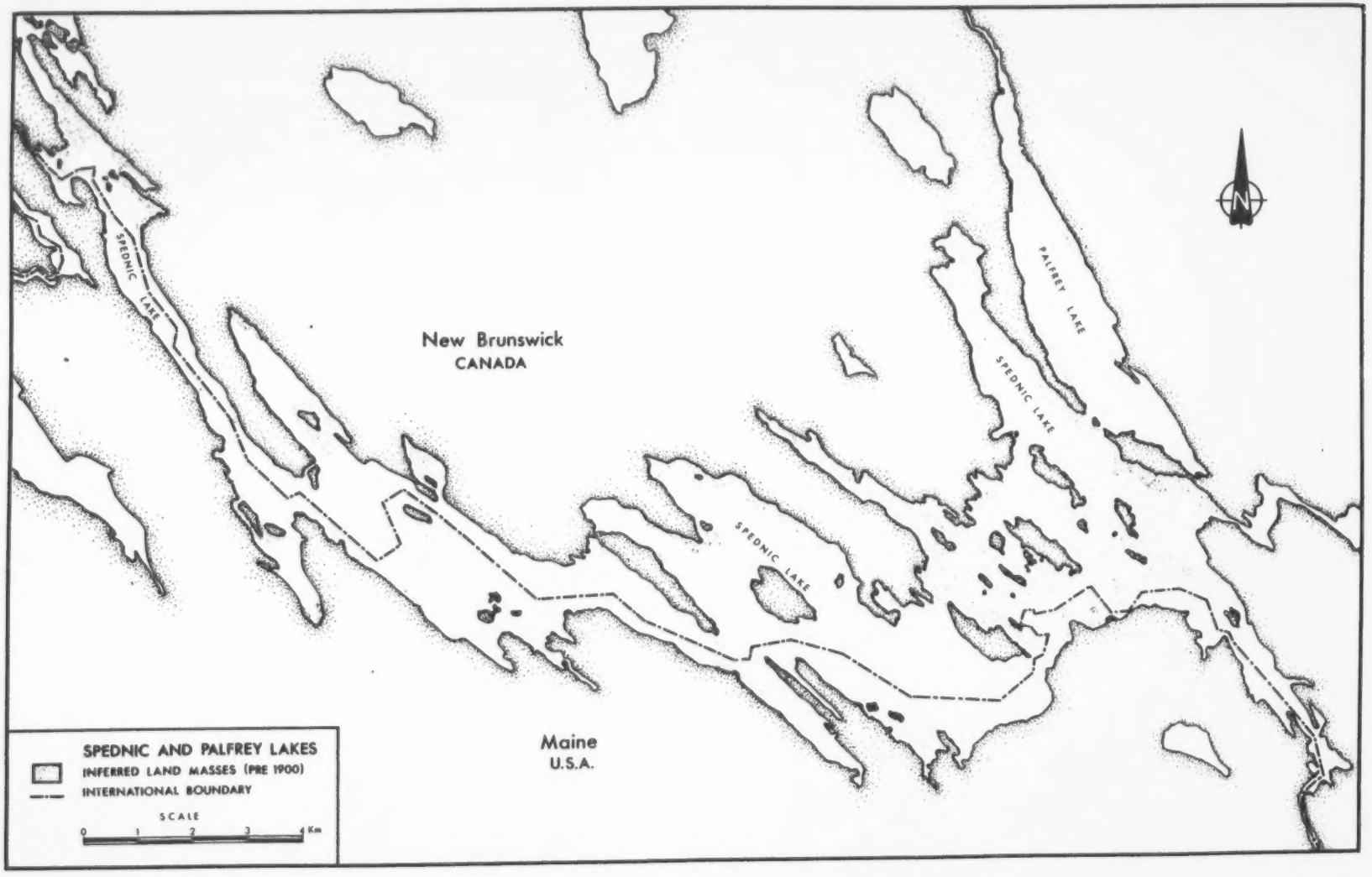

SPEDNIC LAKE
New Brunswick
CANADA
PALFREY LAKE
SPEDNIC LAKE
SPEDNIC LAKE
Maine
U.S.A.
N
SPEDNIC AND PALFREY LAKES
INFERRED LAND MASSES (PRE 1900)
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
SCALE
0 1 2 3 4 Km

Figure 4: St. Croix River Survey 1985 Lakes Portion

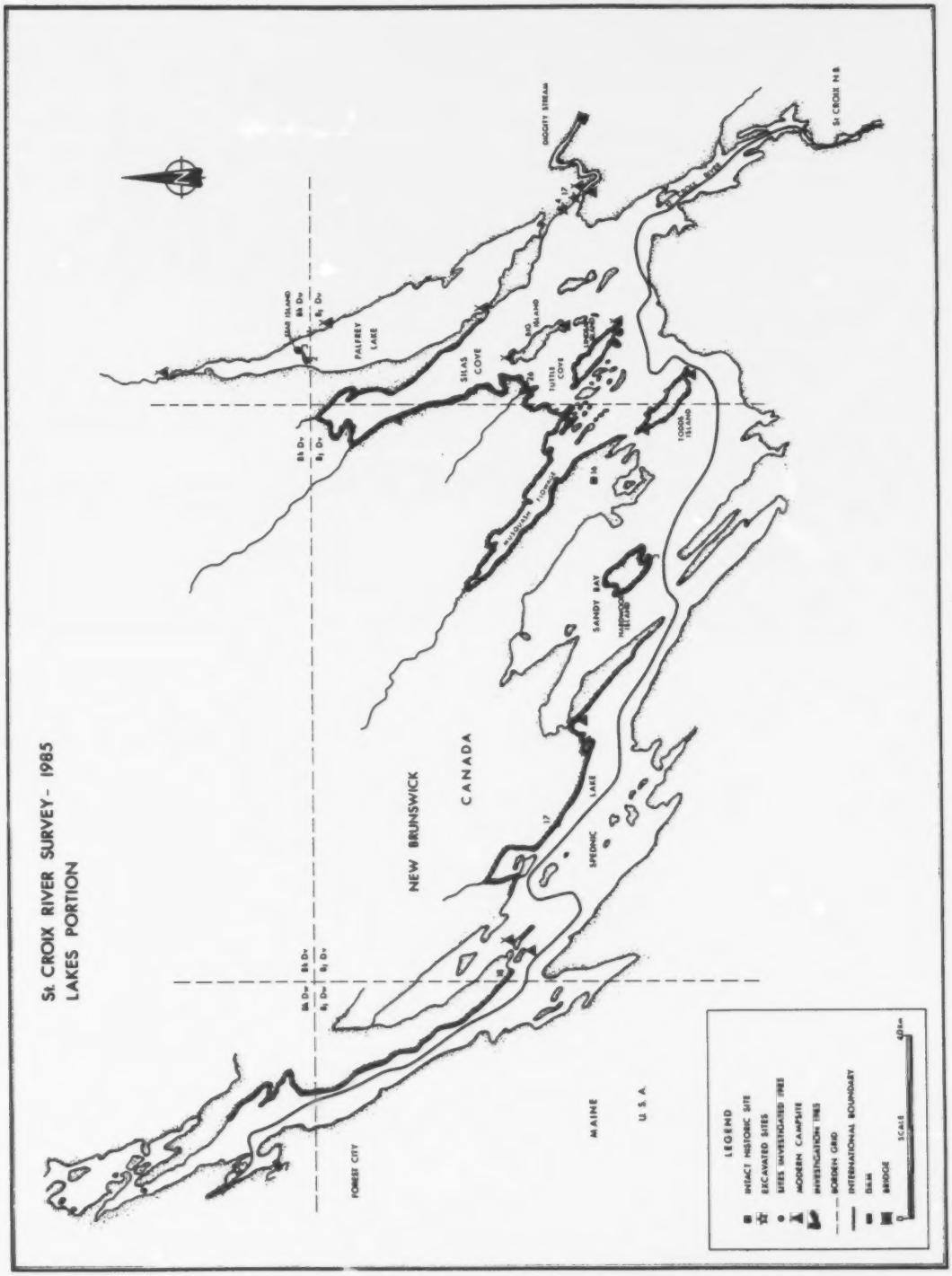

St. CROIX RIVER SURVEY - 1985
LAKES PORTION
NEW BRUNSWICK
CANADA
MAINE
U.S.A.
FOREST CITY
PALFREY LAKE
SHAG COVE
TUTTLE COVE
SANDY BAY
SPENIC LAKE
DIGBY STREAM
St CROIX NB
LEGEND
INTACT HISTORIC SITE
EXCAVATED SITES
SITES INVESTIGATED 1985
MODERN CAMPSITE
INVESTIGATION 1985
BORDEN GRID
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
DAM
BRIDGE
SCALE

Figure 5 BjDv 16: Skedaddle Ridge Site Plan

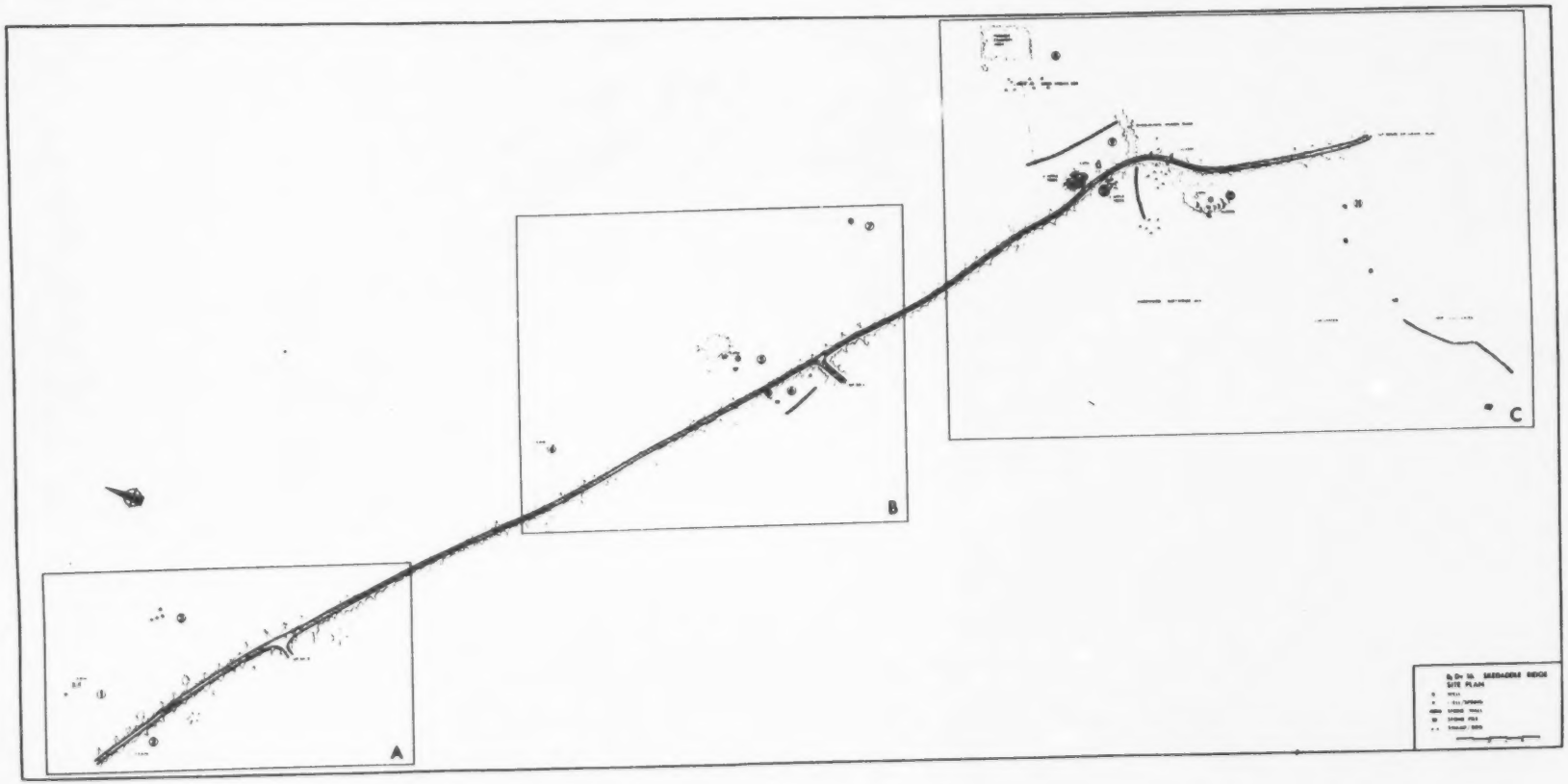

A
B
C

Figure 6: Skedaddle Ridge Site Plan A

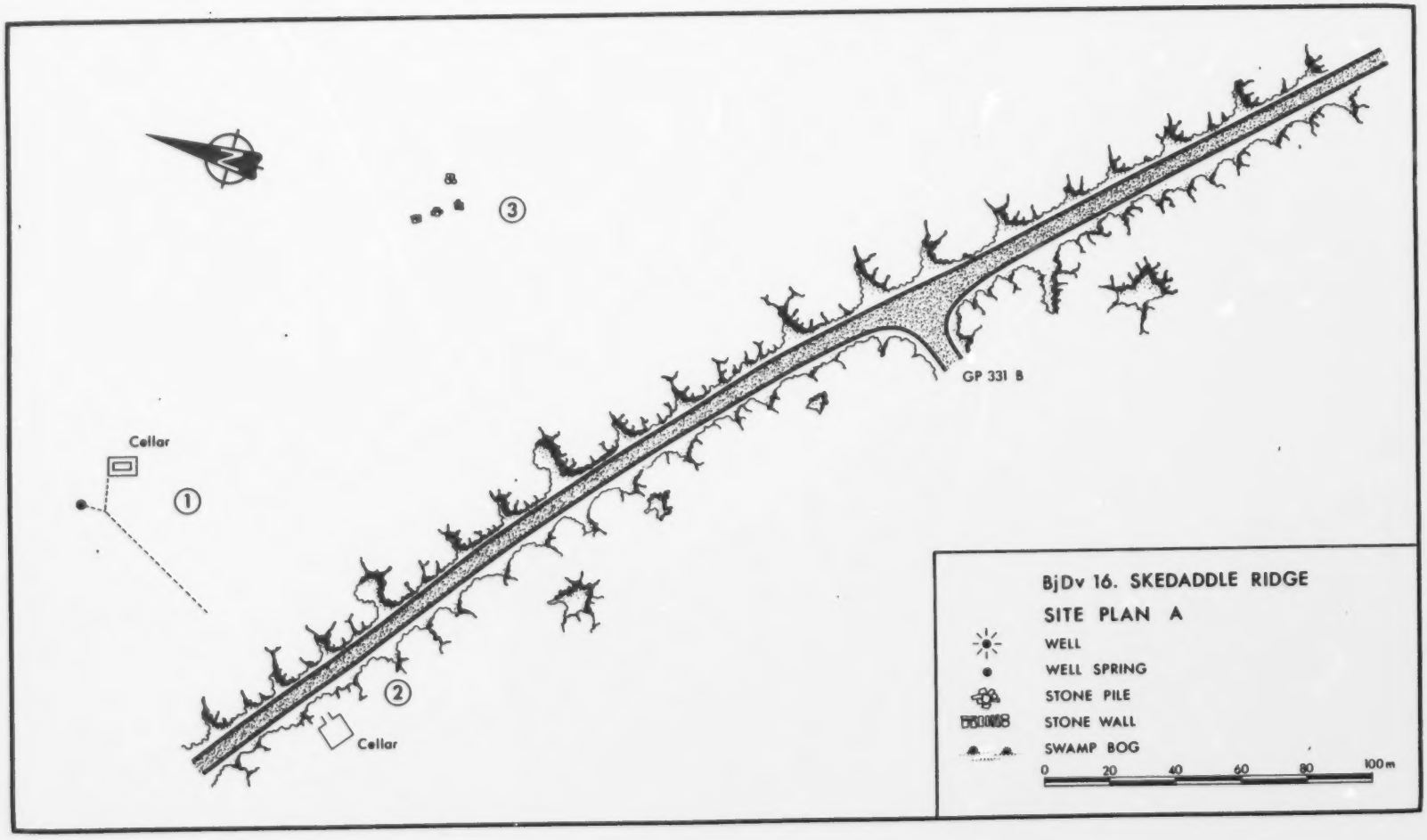

GP 331 B
Cellar
Cellar
1
2
3
BjDv 16. SKEDADDLE RIDGE
SITE PLAN A
WELL
WELL SPRING
STONE PILE
STONE WALL
SWAMP BOG
0 20 40 60 80 100 m

Figure 7: BjDv 16 Skedaddle Ridge Site Plan B

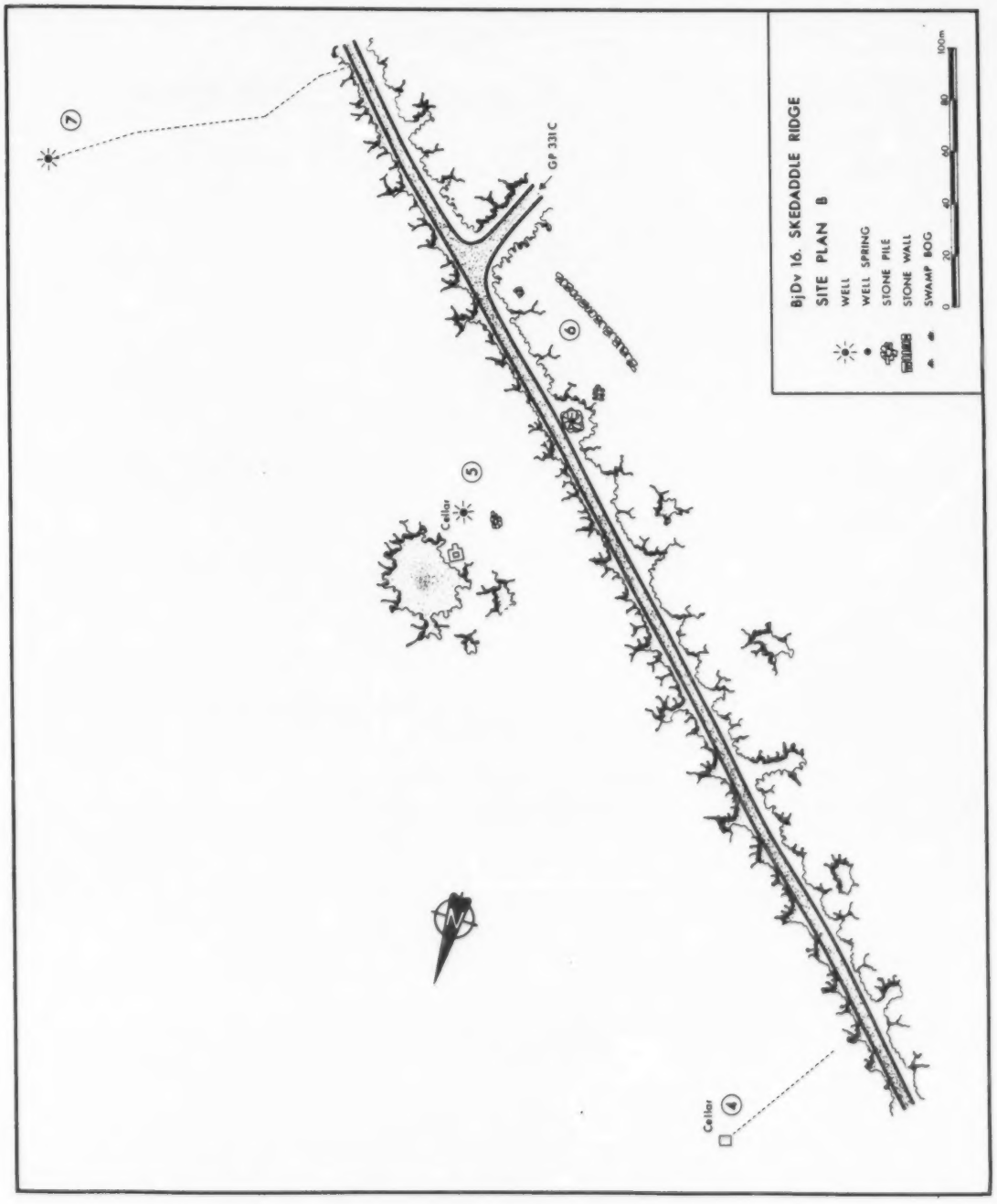
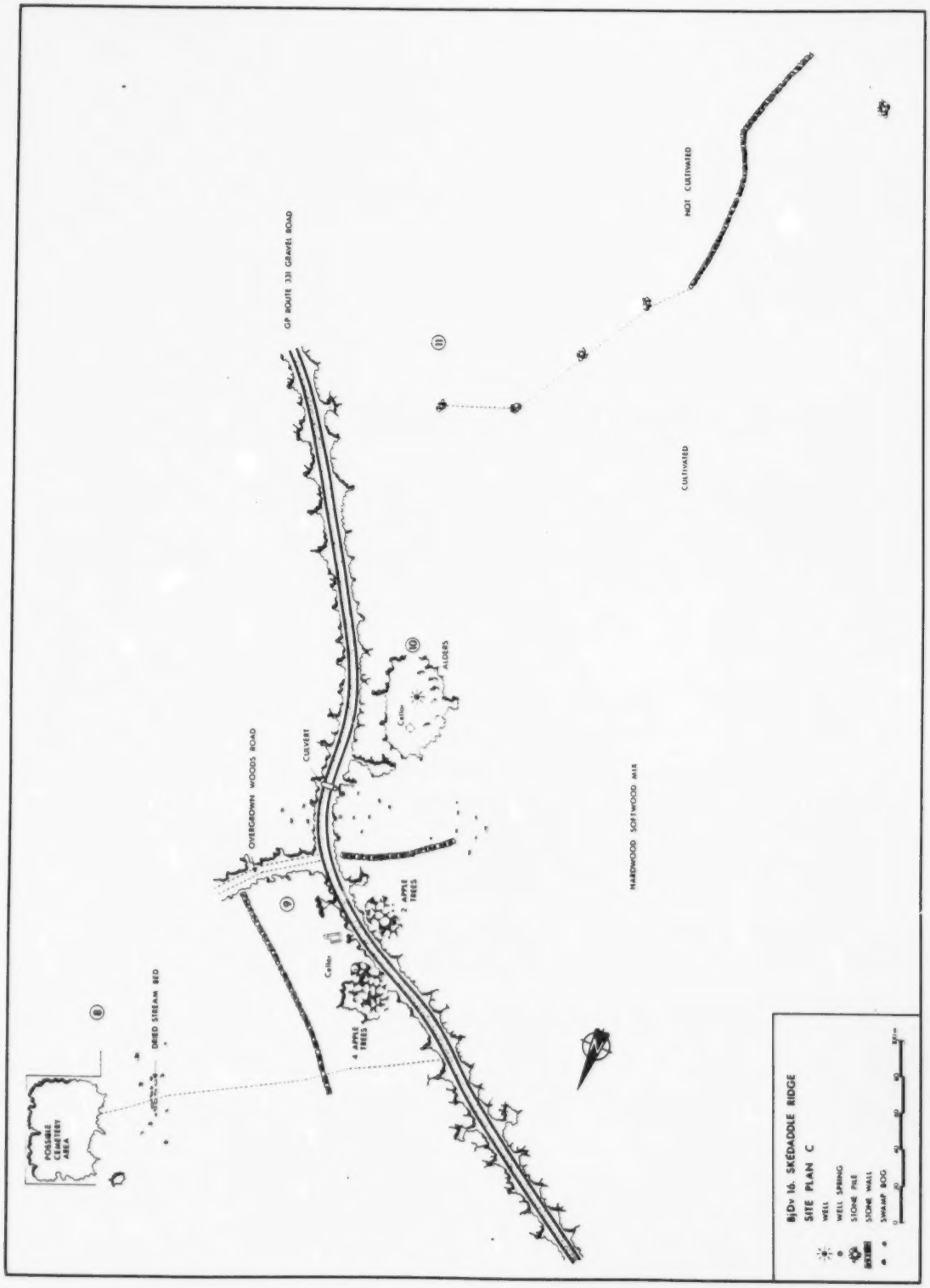

BjDv 16. SKEDADDLE RIDGE
SITE PLAN B
WELL
WELL SPRING
STONE PILE
STONE WALL
SWAMP BOG
0
20
40
60
80
100m
GP 331C
Cellar
Cellar
N
7
6
5
4

Figure 8: Skedaddle Ridge Site Plan C


B|Dv 16. SKÉDADOLE RIDGE
SITE PLAN C
WELL
WELL SPRING
STONE PILE
STONE WALL
SWAMP BOG
GP ROUTE 331 GRAVEL ROAD
NOT CULTIVATED
CULTIVATED
HARDWOOD SOFTWOOD MIX
OVERGROWN WOODS ROAD
CULVERT
ALDERS
Cellar
2 APPLE TREES
4 APPLE TREES
DRIED STREAM BED
POSSIBLE CEMETERY AREA

References Cited

Allen, Patricia
1983 The St. Croix Waterway Area 1982 archaeological survey. Manuscripts in Archaeology #3. Department of Historical and Cultural Resources, Fredericton.

1985 Site descriptions, archaeological importance and recommendations for mapping of the 25 campsites located along the shores of Spednic Lake and the St. Croix River, Washington County, Maine, U.S.A. Manuscript prepared for the Interdepartmental Management Committee St. Croix Recreational Waterway Area, Fredericton.

American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language
1969 Boston:Houghton Mifflin Co.

Armstrong, Beth
1982 An artifact analysis of the JBG Collection. Unpublished B.A. Honours thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton.

Bonnichsen, Robson, Bruce Bourque and David E. Young
1983 The Moosehorn fluted point discovery, Northern Maine. Archaeology of Eastern North America 11:36-48.

Bostock, H.S.
1970 Physiographic subdivisions of Canada. In Geology and Economic Minerals of Canada Edited by B.J. W. Douglas, Geological Survey of Canada, Economic Geology Report No. 1, pp 10-30.

Budd, Archibald and Keith A. Best
1974 Wild Flowers of the Canadian Praries. Ottawa Research Branch Canadian Department of Agriculture

Corey, Judson
1985 The Story of Knowlesville. published by Judson M. Corey with the aid of the New Brunswick Bicentennial, printed by Keystone Printing and Lithographing, Saint John.

Cooke, David S.
1985 Above the Gravel Bar The Indian Canoe Routes of Maine. Milo Printing Co, Milo, Maine.

Davis, Harold A.
1950 An international community on the St. Croix (1604-1930). University of Maine Studies, Second Series 64. The Maine Bulletin 52(12). University Press, Orono.

Deal, Michael
1985 Final Report on the 1983/1984 excavations at the Mud Lake Stream Site (BkDw 5), southwestern New Brunswick, Department of Historical and Cultural Resources Manuscripts in Archaeology 15, Fredericton.

Funk and Wagnalls
1982 Standard College Dictionary Canadian Edition. Fitzhenry and Whiteside Ltd.,Toronto.

Gadd, N.R.
1973 Quaternary geology of southwest New Brunswick with particular reference to the Fredericton area. Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 71-34, Ottawa.

Ganong, William F.
1899 A monograph of historic sites in the province of New Brunswick. Contributions to the history of New Brunswick # 4. Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, Section 2, 1899.

1903 Champlain's Island. Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, Second Series 8 (2).

1904 A monograph of the origins of settlement in the provinceof New Brunswick. Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada,10: Section 2: 3-185.

Gesner, Abraham
1847 New Brunswick Notes for Emigrants. Simmonds and Ward, London.

Hale, H. Louise
1985 Archaeological Survey and Testing of the St. Croix River and Spednic and Palfrey Lakes, New Brunswick-1984. New Brunswick Historical and Cultural Resources, Manuscripts in Archaeology 14, Fredericton.

Kopec, Diane
1984 Phase I survey of the Chipneticook Lakes. Manuscript on file, Maine Historic Sites Commission, Augusta.

MacDonald, George F.
1968 Debert a Paleo-Indian site in central Nova Scotia. National Museums of Canada, Anthropology Papers No. 1, Ottawa

MacNutt, Stewart
1963 New Brunswick: A history 1784-1867. MacMillan, Toronto.

Murchie, Guy
1947 Saint Croix, the sentinel river. Dull, Sloan & Pierce, New York.

Rayburn, Alan
1975 Geographic Names of New Brunswick. Survey and Mapping Branch of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

Roland, A.E. and E.C. Smith
1969 The flora of Nova Scotia. Halifax: Published by the Nova Scotia Museum as part of the Cultural Resources Program of the Nova Scotia Department of Education.

Sanger, David
1971 Charlotte County Prehistory. Contributions from the Charlotte County Historical Society (67):9-15.

1977 Charlotte County Prehistory. Horizons 3(1):9-19. New Brunswick Museums Association, Saint John.

Scott, D.B. and F.S. Medioli
1980 Post-glacial emergence curves in the maritimes determined from marine sediments in raised beaches. Proceedings of the Canadian Coastal Conference, Burlington, pp.428-446.

Seaman, Alan A.
1982 Granular aggregate resources of McAdam (NTS 21 G/11) and Forest City (NTS 21 G/12). New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources, Mineral Resources Division, Open file report 82-14.

Stuiver, M and W.H. Borns
1975 Late quaternary marine invasions in Maine: Its chronology and associated crustal movement. Geological Society of America Bulletin 86:99-104

Springer, John
1852 Forest Life and Forest Trees Comprising Winter Camp-Life Comprising Winter-Life Among the Loggers and Wild- Wood Adventure:with Descriptions of Lumbering Operations on the Various Rivers of Maine and New Brunswick. Sampson Low, London:.

The New Oxford Illustrated Dictionary Vol. 1
1978 Oxford University Press, Bay Books.

Thibault, Jacques
1982 Granular aggregate resources of Rollingdam (NTS 21 G/6) and St. Stephen (NTS 21G/3). New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources, Mineral Resources Division, Open file 82-15.

Thomson,William A.R.
1976 Herbs that Heal London:Adam and Charles Black.

Turnbull, Christopher J. and Patricia Allen
1978 More Paleo-Indian points from New Brunswick. Man in the Northeast 15/16:147-152.

Tweedale, R.E.
1954 Report on the St. Croix River August 1954. New Brunswick Electric Power Commision TD/222/T9

Websters Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary
1983 Mirriam-Webster, Inc. Springfield, Mass.

Whittingham, David and Edward Weyman
1984 Recreational Waterway Inventory St. Croix Waterway Recreation Area, March 1984, Manuscript prepared for the Interdepartmental St. Croix Management Committee, Community Improvement Corporation, Fredericton.